





## Volunteer Forces Forming

## Anti-Strike Group Revealed in U.K.

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Aug. 23.—Plans were revealed today for an organization of specialist volunteers to take over vital services if Britain is threatened by crippling strikes.

The organization, known as Great Britain-75, is the creation of Col. David Stirling, founder of Britain's Special Air Service Military Intelligence units, who was known during World War II as "the phantom major" because of his exploits behind Nazi lines.

Press reports said that GB-75 would use helicopters to jump picket lines and bring supplies to strikebound factories, or to carry in specialists to maintain essential services.

The pacifist journal Peace News said that the organization is recruiting engineers, computer experts, scientists, helicopter pilots and other specialists. It reported that Col. Stirling has substantial backing from businessmen, and that GB-75 would be careful to stay within the law. It also said that GB-75 is based on "pure objective patriotism" without military links.

Another former army officer, Gen. Sir Walter Walker, also is forming an organization—called Unison—with the hope of recruiting three million volunteers with similar aims. Gen. Walker, a former NATO commander, expects lawlessness to erupt in the near future from a combination of labor unrest, inflation and a lack of firm political leadership. The two organizations are not connected.

Col. Robert Butler of Unison said he was "delighted" that Col. Stirling was running an organization similar to his own.

"Almost certainly the two organizations will be meeting in the next couple of days," he said. "We have unearthed about 40 similar organizations all working exactly to the same end to combat Communism."

Defense Secretary Roy Mason attacked the proposed volunteer force as "a near-fascist groundswell." In a statement on behalf of the Labor party, he said, "One views with amazement and political concern the blimpish bulk of Gen. Walker and Col. Stirling and their so-called non-political but nevertheless anti-democratic endeavors to assert their extreme views beyond and outside our recognized democratic and parliamentary procedures."



David Stirling

Col. Stirling's proposals, according to a story in the Guardian, are based on his conviction that no contingency plans exist in the government or the army to secure vital services "in the first three or four days of a general strike or one involving the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union."

Col. Stirling was reluctant to talk about the organization, which he said he had not planned to launch until next year. But proposals for GB-75, according to the Guardian, include "rounding up" workers who try to thwart

## State Dept. Honor For Slain Envoy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The State Department has awarded its highest honor posthumously to Roger Davies, the ambassador to Cyprus assassinated at the embassy in Nicosia Monday.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger dedicated to Mr. Davies the Secretary of State's Plaque. It reads: "Ambassador Roger P. Davies: For inspiring leadership, outstanding courage and dedication to duty for which he gave his life, Nicosia, Aug. 19, 1974."

A State Department official said Mr. Davies' death was "particularly tragic. His wife died of cancer, and the department thought it was doing him a favor in sending him to Cyprus, where we hoped he might get some rest."

attempts by the volunteers to take over. The newspaper said that Col. Stirling has prepared a timetable calling for two regional pilot schemes with volunteers undergoing training by Sept. 1, 1975. Training on a national scale, the Guardian reported, would begin in mid-October and the organization would become effective by November.

The Guardian said that copies of GB-75 documents also contain a bitter attack on Anthony Wedgwood Benn, secretary for industry, and the Labor government's nationalization proposals. It said also that the documents allege collusion between some Labor MPs and extremist leaders of the trade union movement.

Col. Stirling, however, maintains that GB-75 is politically centrist and opposes rightist alliances.

## 2 Separate Groups

His plans, the newspaper said, call for two separate organizations. The first, the Greater Britain League, would be a public body to define and propagate "constitutional precepts and tenets, along with certain indisputable principles within which a modern democracy can survive and prosper." It also would organize a national compulsory citizenship service for those aged 15 and 16.

The second organization would be GB-75. The Guardian said that it is entirely confidential, but July 10 letter to supporters, Col. Stirling wrote: "GB-75 should continue to exercise a high degree of discretion and anonymity and should maintain both as long as is practicable."

In the planning memorandum, the newspaper said, tasks are listed in a military fashion. Tasks, for instance, involve the media and its aim is "to secure the understanding and active support of the most influential columnists and of the editors and proprietors of the quality and mass-circulation national and provincial papers."

The Guardian described the mood of Col. Stirling's documents as uncompromising. "We must remain robust in our attitude, whatever the negative pressures on us from the weakness of all political persuasions who will claim that our objectives are unconventional and are legally and constitutionally suspect."

## Colonel Unhappy

A press conference to announce the introduction of GB-75 was planned for next July, the Guardian said. And Col. Stirling was unhappy about public knowledge of the organization 11 months ahead of schedule.

Col. Stirling told the British Press Association News Agency that, because of political uncertainties with a national election expected in the next few months, he believed no British government, Conservative or Labor, felt sufficiently secure to make any plans to face a major strike.

Therefore, he said, "It is very important for the government to have access to volunteers. If civil volunteers undertake this task of manning factories and power stations, it is at least providing an option for the government."

## Girl's Abduction, Strangling Is Admitted by Dutchman, 19

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, Aug. 23 (AP).—The first known kidnapping-for-ransom case in Dutch history ended today when a 19-year-old metal worker confessed to abducting and strangling Caroline Pessers, 5, the daughter of a millionaire businessman.

Ed van der Laar, who had no previous police record, was arrested early today. After intense interrogation, he admitted kidnapping and killing the child, a police spokesman said.

The motive was "purely financial gain," the spokesman said. There was "no question that the child had been sexually abused," he said.

## Random Victim

The kidnapper had demanded 100,000 guilders (almost \$38,000) on Tuesday for Caroline's safe release. Initially, he had demanded at least \$1 million but raised the ransom demand after learning of Caroline's parent's wealth.

He confessed to taking Caroline to a military training grounds near the Dutch base of Orschot and hiding her in a weather shelter. He panicked early yesterday, killed the child and buried her in a shallow grave, the spokesman said.

The case shocked this country, where no previous kidnapping-for-ransom case is on record. Under Dutch law, Mr. van der Laar will be formally charged and brought before a magistrate within 96 hours of his arrest.

Man, 75, Released  
REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A 75-year-old southern Italian landowner was released unharmed by kidnappers near here early today after 107 days in captivity.

Francesco Sebilia was left by the road outside Reggio Calabria and arrived home by taxi, police said.

His family was reported by police sources to have paid 200 million lire (about \$305,000) for his release.



PROTECTION—Dean Brown, the acting U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, was accompanied by an arm-machine gun-armed Greek Cypriot and an American bodyguard carrying a walkie-talkie when he arrived at the offices of the Cypriot President, Glafkos Clerides.

## Cypriot President to Go to Athens

## Clerides Puts Off Meeting With Denktash

(Continued from Page 1)

Swedish troops. Last week the Turks forced a Finnish detachment of the UN force to abandon observation posts in the northern coastal city of Kyrenia.

A Swedish officer said Greek-Cypriot supplies had given them written authorization to take supplies from abandoned depots.

Turkish troops searched the city for Greek-Cypriot saboteurs who blew up one of the port's main water towers yesterday. An estimated 2,000 Greek Cypriots are in hiding in the city.

In Nicosia, authorities began rationing water because Turkish forces would not permit Greek Cypriots to fix reservoir pumps damaged during the fighting around Morphou, northwest of the capital.

The government said Cypriot airmen would be reopened to international flights, but no planes could land at damaged Nicosia Airport, which is held by UN troops because of wreckage on the field.

Mr. Clerides signed a con-

dolence book at the American Embassy for U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies, killed Monday by Greek Cypriots during an anti-American demonstration.

The Greek-Cypriot leader said the current truce had improved prospects for a long-term peace settlement.

"With the cessation of hostilities by both sides and the holding of the cease-fire, conditions are being created which are more conducive toward

finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem," he said.

Waldheim Visit Set  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will travel to Cyprus during the weekend for talks with Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, a UN spokesman announced today.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Waldheim also would visit Greece and Turkey, probably Monday.

## Turkey Said Ready to Cover Gap on NATO's South Flank

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cal intellectual. He assumed office in March after he led his reformist party to an upset victory in general elections last October.

He speaks quietly, without gestures, using fluent English, and his replies to questions are precise and without evasion. A former journalist, he moves skillfully off the record when he wants to clarify his thoughts without being quoted.

On the immediate issues in the Cyprus crisis, Mr. Ecevit was most concerned about the safety of the Turkish Cypriots who are still in areas under Greek control, including several thousand who are being held prisoner.

Mr. Ecevit proposed that the "fastest and best" clear-out solution would be to allow the Turks to come and settle in the Turkish zone. If they wish to do so.

"This will end not only our immediate concern and the immediate danger that they are facing, but it will also end frictions, frustrations and confrontations between the two communities on the island forever," he said.

"We would definitely not wish to be obliged to undertake further military action to save... Turks whose lives are in danger on different parts of the island," he added.

"If a suitable solution brings confidence to us about the lives and security of the Turks on the island outside the controlled zone, we could speed up the phased reduction of forces to which we are committed by the Geneva agreement of July 30."

Mr. Ecevit said that Turkey has no desire to partition the island and end the independent statehood of Cyprus, which is a member of the United Nations.

## Kubisch Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Jack Kubisch as ambassador to Greece. Mr. Kubisch, in the State Department since 1961, had most recently been assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

## Ceausescu Speech Appears To Bridge Gap With Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

be said that these forces, "together with those of the Warsaw Pact" were important in countering the continued threat of "imperialist" and "anti-détente" forces.

A long part of his speech devoted to foreign relations said that Romania continues to seek relations with or nations, including "the developed capitalist states," but that "the Soviet Union holds first place in our relations."

He did not mention China during the speech at all, except to note at one point that emergence of a Communist government in that country had been a "momentous event."

At the same time, Mr. Ceausescu appeared to have drawn a certain line between himself and the Soviet Union.

He said that strengthening of relations between all Socialist

countries was vital to their mutual well being and that relations between nations must be based on respect of sovereignty and independence and renunciation of interference in internal affairs or the use of force.

The comment appeared to be an indirect reference to the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia six years ago, which a Chinese speaker recalled in a vitriolic anti-Soviet speech delivered here yesterday.

The Romanian President spoke at length of his country's economic plans and made it clear that it will continue its present concentration on heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods.

He also hinted that his already tightly authoritarian government will remain so or become even more so. A part of his speech dealt with the need for increased "ideological armament" of Roman-

ians.

He said that strengthening of relations between all Socialist

## Colonial Structure Crumbles

## Chaos Gains in Mozambique As Rival Groups Squabble

By David B. Ottaway

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The specter of another Congo hangs over Mozambique, which is now living through the final days of Portuguese colonial rule.

Almost nightly a bomb or grenade goes off here in the capital or in some other city, the work of a clandestine rightist Portuguese group.

The British-born former leader of the white mercenary army in the Congo (now Zaire), Col. Mike Hoare, has begun recruiting mercenaries to fight in Mozambique. At the same time, the Portuguese Army has practically collapsed, and the black Nationalist Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) has little control in almost half of the country.

Portuguese big-business interests are apparently backing an effort to organize white black African commandos who fought for Portugal into a force capable of standing up to Frelimo. There are nearly 40,000 Africans in the Portuguese Army, compared to an estimated 10,000 Frelimo guerrillas in the country and perhaps an equal number across the border in Namibia. Portuguese African leaders are working to form a party to block Frelimo from monopolizing power in Mozambique after it becomes independent.

## Portuguese Exodus

Tens of thousands of Portuguese are streaming out of Mozambique, and the economy is slowly slipping toward chaos as the result of frequent strikes, guerrilla interruptions of rail and road traffic and the exodus of skilled workers and professionals. Probably half of the 220,000 Portuguese living here will be gone by late fall.

In addition, there are two hostile, white-ruled countries next door, South Africa and Rhodesia, both of which are reportedly supporting a bid for power by white and black mercenaries. There is even one black-ruled state, Malawi, that appears to be involved in intrigues to block Frelimo's take-over.

Strife may be averted, however, if the two enemy armies which have fought over Mozambique for 10 years join hands to maintain law and order and provide a smooth transition. Guerrillas and Portuguese officers are already in contact in many areas, and the two forces are groping toward formal cooperation.

The circumstances of decolonization here are unique and contain the potential for disaster. Unlike former French and British colonies in Africa, Mozambique had no nationwide nationalist political party to prepare the country for independence. The dead, Portugal prohibited politics of any kind and the consequences are now only too apparent.

The overwhelming impression a visitor gets in Lourenço Marques, or most of the cities and back-country towns, is that of an enormous vacuum of power. In the capital, it is almost impossible to find an authority,

civilian or military, who is what is happening.

The civilian government here after the April 25 coup Lisbon has crumbled, and it is now trying to organize a kind of provisional regime. Frelimo representatives insist to maintain a semblance of order and order as independence nears.

As colonial Mozambique crumbles, Portuguese and African seem to be fulfilling the racist fantasies they have harbored about each other.

In the countryside, rowdy mobs claiming to be nationalist guerrillas—but disowned by Frelimo—are raiding Portuguese farms and holding up whites. Barely is the Portuguese Army or Frelimo around to stop them.

In Nampula, a small north town, I watched as a truck of three infuriated whites deliriously ran down a small group of African teen-agers marching in favor of Frelimo. Four were injured, two of them seriously.

The incident was soon in the newspapers and on the radio as the attacks on whites in farms and farmers.

Only in the zones of Frelimo has established its control, in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Tete some form of order seems to prevail.

More than 8.2 times the area of Portugal and stretching along the Indian Ocean for 1,000 miles, Mozambique is loosely connected by roads, rail and air. The Portuguese kept it together mainly through a ruthless and omnipresent secret police that all anxious to prevent any party rule under Frelimo.

Now, the Portuguese settlers here fully realize that their future is being determined in Lisbon. In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where Frelimo has its headquarters, in the meantime, multitudes of African and Portuguese political groups have spread, each seeking to shape the outcome to suit its own interests. All anxious to prevent any party rule under Frelimo.

The outcome seems fairly certain. For the moment, Frelimo rule to power is crowded with fellow travelers, false friends and outright opponents.

## Various Groups

There are Portuguese Socialist and Communist calling themselves "democrats." Portuguese conservatives operating now under the title of "social Democrats," and the hard-core colonialists group within an organization called "Fico," which means "I am staying" in Portuguese.

More than 2,000 Africans were found in prisons throughout Mozambique after the coup in Lisbon. They have since been released.

It is with the help of the former political prisoners—such groups as the Association of Black Mozambicans here in Lisbon—that Frelimo is struggling to fill the political vacuum in the towns and cities.

## Ethiopian Business Is Stalled By Uncertainty Over Politics

By Paul Hofmann

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The four groups keep arriving despite the seasonal rains and this vast East African country's hazy political outlook. But visiting businessmen have become scarce.

A consulting engineer for a big multinational company who did venture to come said disgustedly in a nearby deserted hotel lobby: "I've spent a week uselessly trying to find somebody in the government who will talk to me. Who is running Ethiopia anyway?"

The same question is being asked frequently by foreign diplomats, by delegates to the Organization of African Unity at this regional body's headquarters here and by bewildered Ethiopians.

Until February, there was no doubt that Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been on the throne for 44 years, was still very much in charge in this country of 37 million inhabitants divided into disparate geographical areas and ethnic groups.

## Weekend Coups

In the last six months, the armed forces—hitherto considered the mainstay of the monarchy—have whittled away the Emperor's powers in a series of little weekend coups d'état. The process does not quite add up to a complete military take-over of black Africa's oldest independent state, but it comes close to it.

At the age of 82, the Emperor is isolated, commuting between his two palaces in Addis Ababa with little more to do than attend daily services of the Opic Church. Most of his friends, aides and courtiers have been removed—many of them to an army camp where about 150 prisoners, including former ministers, are being held on charges of corruption and malfeasance in office.

The wave of arrests carried out by the armed forces has so frightened the bureaucracy that many officials are either staying away from their desks or not daring to make decisions. That is

why the consulting engineer cautions that an appointment with administrative officials has even slowed export sales of coffee, an important cash crop.

In other aspects, life continues to be almost normal. The me and telecommunications function reasonably well, the schools are due to reopen early next month, the tourists are getting good service and Ethiopian Airlines operates on schedule.

## Scratching Topsoil

As for the rural areas, where most of the population lives, the state farmers are scratching the thin topsoil or raising cattle and paying tithes to their feudal overlords, as they have for centuries. It took months before Addis Ababa officials were able to know that a catastrophic drought was causing many thousands of deaths in some regions.

What helps make the situation so baffling is a lack of a recognized leader. The armed forces group that is in effect governing the country calls itself a Coordinating Committee of military services and cultural associations.

The military men are believed to be split on various issues, including the future of the monarchy. The majority seem to favor allowing the Emperor, a national symbol and a war figure, to live out his life in dignity, but it is said that radical military fringe that is touching with leftist students is pressing for the proclamation of a republic.

## Administrative Chaos

The governing military group appears to need a civilian government to take care of administrative chores. Ethiopia has had two Prime Ministers since March. The present one seemed on the verge of collapse last week but appears to have been given reprieve by the military committee.

The would-be reformers in the military, clearly impatient, would like to see the civilians act faster in revamping an archaic society.

## Kuwait, Venezuela Reducing Oil Output to Keep Prices Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Kuwait and Venezuela announced today they are cutting back on production in order to keep prices up.

Venezuela said it will cut production by 100,000 barrels a day; immediately to dry up what it called an overcapacity that is pushing down prices.

Kuwait is reducing its crude oil production to about two million barrels a day in an effort to keep prices up. Oil Minister Abdel Rahman Salem al-Atiki said during an interview.

Mr. Atiki told the Beirut magazine As Sayyid, "If prices are subject to the law of supply and demand, then we shall reduce the supply of our oil in order to increase the demand for it."

Current Production  
He gave no figures for the production runs at 2.5 million barrels a day. This is 15 per cent

below the production level of last September, just before the Arab embargo on shipments to the United States. The embargo was lifted in March.

In Caracas, a government spokesman said the cutback would not mean that Venezuela's major customers, the United States and Canada, would get less oil. He said it was an "outstanding demand and only this excess will be cut."

Venezuela's cutback was its second in less than five months. In April, oil companies were ordered to reduce production by nearly 300,000 barrels a day in fields where excessive amounts of natural gas were being lost.

The two reductions total a drop of almost 12 per cent from last year's average of 3,386,000 barrels a day.

Venezuela last increased oil prices in July. The official export price, used to calculate the tax on oil companies, averages \$14.43 a barrel.



ss to Begin Sept. 30

## ca Delays Cover-Up Trial Weeks on Appeals Opinion

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—District Judge John Sirica, suggestion of the U.S. Appeals, today postponed the Watergate cover-up trial to Sept. 30.

But, acting on an appeal of the six defendants, White House domestic adviser Ehrlichman, said on the day that "without on this question, whether many writes are available a district denial of a case and other relief, as to the district judge that instance for further operation by all parties says three to four weeks or appropriate in this it did not order Judge Sirica to postpone the trial, reading the Appeals Court at, the judge told reporters chambers: "I have the suggestions of the Appeals and I have to continue the trial until Sept. 30."

## Bars Use Ehrlichman of the House Data

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A presidential aide John Sirica said yesterday that he had refused him permission to review papers still at the House in preparation of Watergate cover-up trial.

Statement from Ehrlichman's lawyer said: "President Gerald R. Ford, through his counsel W. Buchen, has advised R. Ehrlichman is not permitted to examine his papers at the White House, although he may be permitted to examine them at 'future, unspecified date.'"

## den to Boost e of Workers

KEOHLM, Aug. 22 (Reuter).—Premier Olof Palme said that industrial nationalization was not an ideological goal of the Social Democratic party.

He said that the party program was a second party program which was natural resources, credit institutions and companies nationalized "where necessary."

He said that about 90 per cent of the industry is in private hands, but the Social Democratic party has a 50-year hold on government.

defendants said that they would go to the Supreme Court in an attempt to have the trial delayed until next year on the grounds that the publicity generated by the Watergate scandal and the passions stirred by the resignation of former President Richard Nixon would make a fair trial impossible.

On Monday, appeals for a continuance by the defendants had been rejected by Judge Sirica.

He had said that the publicity on Watergate was dying down following Mr. Nixon's resignation and that since there was neither an impeachment debate coming up in the House nor a trial in the Senate, a lengthy delay on the grounds of pretrial publicity would not be warranted.

The Watergate special prosecutor's office had also asked for a delay, but only for a few weeks, to enable evidence surrendered by Mr. Nixon in compliance with a unanimous July 24 Supreme Court decision to be properly studied and provided to the defense.

The Appeals Court appeared to agree with Judge Sirica's rejection of continuance on publicity grounds but seemed to feel that more time was needed to study the new evidence.

Six Top Aides

The trial of six former top administration and Nixon re-election campaign officials was scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

Along with Ehrlichman, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and former Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan asked for postponements.

The other defendant, Kenneth Parkinson, a former Nixon re-election committee attorney, asked that his trial be held as scheduled, but that it be severed from the trial of his co-defendants and moved to another city.

Mr. Parkinson's appeal was denied by Judge Sirica.

In his brief statement today, the judge said he still hoped that the trial could be concluded by Christmas.

5 Days a Week

He said that he would begin the trial with daylong sessions, five days a week, and said that he might lengthen the sessions and hold the trial six days a week if necessary.

The tapes surrendered by Mr. Nixon at the order of the Supreme Court are still being processed and delivered to the special prosecutors after being screened by Judge Sirica.

An assistant special prosecutor said on Monday that it would be almost impossible to make available to the defense all the necessary material before the original Sept. 9 starting date. The special prosecutor had indicated that a three-week delay would give the defense ample time to study the material.

Wait-See' Attitude in Sweden, Canada

## S. War Evaders in Doubt on Ford Stand

KEOHLM, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A phone call at the American embassy has been unusually long Monday, Desmond says, and tells him "Stay cool; wait and see."

At the height of the Vietnam war, Sweden had about 900 draft dodgers and deserters in residence, according to Mr. Carraghar. He said that the number has fallen to about 400, "but these are rather settled in Sweden."

"I tell them to stay cool. Wait and see what happens," he said. "We expect Ford to make a concrete proposal on Sept. 1. Then we hope to know what this is all about."

At the height of the Vietnam war, Sweden had about 900 draft dodgers and deserters in residence, according to Mr. Carraghar. He said that the number has fallen to about 400, "but these are rather settled in Sweden."

"It is hard to determine how many of them would go back to the United States if an unconditional amnesty was to be granted," Mr. Carraghar said. "The main issue is the right to go back and to travel in other countries."

"Personally, I don't think that



RELAXING—Nelson Rockefeller, Vice-President-designate, waved to the photographers as he and his wife, Happy, went sailing in their 21-foot sloop, Queen Mary, Wednesday at their vacation home at Seal Harbor, Maine. He later spoke at Newport, R.I.

Violated Oath, Laws, Constitution

## Final Report to the House Condemns Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).

The House Judiciary Committee, in the final report on its impeachment inquiry, found former President Richard Nixon in violation of criminal laws, his oath of office and the Constitution.

The report, made public today, concludes that Mr. Nixon directed the Watergate cover-up, abused his powers by authorizing illegal wiretaps and interfering with executive agencies, and attempted to undermine the im-

peachment process by defying subpoenas for evidence.

In addition, it states that on 22 occasions, Mr. Nixon made false and misleading statements on Watergate "as part of a deliberate, sustained, continued deception of the American people."

The report was intended to be the centerpiece of a House debate on three articles of impeachment approved last month by the Judiciary Committee.

But on Aug. 9, Mr. Nixon resigned, advised by Republican

congressional leaders that im-

peachment by the House and conviction and removal from office by the Senate were inevitable. His resignation left the report as the final statement of the impeachment investigation.

The 523-page document contains a description of the Watergate break-in and cover-up with specific acts pointing to Mr. Nixon's involvement, which forms the basis for the first article of impeachment.

The document also contains arguments and evidence in support of the two other articles, and separate and dissenting views by committee members.

Most of the committee's findings had been leaked in advance.

The major additional views are those of the 10 Republican members, who originally voted against all three articles but changed their votes after Mr. Nixon's resignation.

In that transcript, Mr. Nixon is shown to have attempted to block the FBI investigation because it was getting too close to the White House and Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign committee.

Confession of Charge

In their minority views, the 10 Republicans said that Mr. Nixon's release of the transcript amounted to a confession of the charge contained in Article 1 that he obstructed justice in the Watergate investigation.

Nine of the 10 Republicans stated their opposition to Articles 2 and 3, but Rep. Wilby Maine, R-Me., said that the evidence released Aug. 5 would also have caused him to support Article 2 if it had been available when the committee voted.

In opposing Articles 2 and 3, the other Republicans said that there was insufficient evidence to connect Mr. Nixon to the abuses charged in Article 2 and that defiance of subpoenas, standing alone, was not a proper basis for impeachment.

Through the testimony of witnesses and other evidence, the majority constructs a picture of a President firmly in charge of the White House and his re-election campaign and fully informed of everything his associates were doing.

The dissenting Republicans rejected the view that Mr. Nixon knew everything his aides were up to. But they added, "When the President desperately needed sound advice from good men, he was surrounded by aides and advisers who were themselves inclined by the circumstances to give him the worst possible advice."

Mail Favors Prosecution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Since the resignation of Mr. Nixon, the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski has received letters, telegrams and telephone calls overwhelmingly in favor of his prosecution, it was learned today.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor's office refused to reveal the number of communications, but confirmed that telegrams have been running 10 to 1, telephone calls 3 to 1 and letters 4 to 1 in favor of bringing criminal charges against Mr. Nixon.

The White House has received about 2,000 letters on the subject since President Ford took over, according to White House Deputy Press Secretary John Bushen, with opinion split almost evenly.

The House Judiciary Committee has received 63 letters against immunity for the former President and 71 letters in favor, according to a committee spokesman.

Los Angeles Times

Mafia Boss Is Freed  
Soon After Conviction

ROME, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—An Italian court today freed Mafia boss Frank "Three-Fingers" Coppola on provisional liberty less than a month after he was sentenced to six years in prison.

Coppola was convicted in July during a trial of 75 Mafia suspects of association to commit crime. He faces further charges of ordering the attempted killing of a police chief last year.

## Senate Approves Panel's Cut Of \$5 Billion for Pentagon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A bill slashing \$5 billion from the defense budget won Senate approval yesterday, 86 to 5, after amendments to chop \$1 billion more and to cut aid to South Vietnam were defeated.

The reduction was engineered in the Senate Appropriations Committee by the committee chairman, John McClellan, D-Ark., as the first step in seeking to hold down federal spending in fiscal 1975 and balance the budget.

As passed by the Senate, the bill provides \$82.1 billion request by the Pentagon. The House voted \$83.4 billion.

There was no attempt to restore the \$5 billion. This suggested that the White House, believing it would be hopeless to try to undo a cut made by Sen. McClellan with the backing of the Armed Services Committee chairman, John Stennis, D-Miss., was content to see what could be done to get part of it back in conference with the House.

The big challenge on the Senate floor actually came from liberals seeking further slashes, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., offered an amendment reducing weapons aid for Vietnam from the \$700 million that was recommended to \$550 million, but it was beaten, 47 to 44.

Schlesinger Letter

Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., and Sen. McClellan read letters from the State Department and from Defense Secretary James Schlesinger strongly opposing a Vietnam cut. "The reduction below the \$700-million level would lead to serious crippling of the South Vietnamese capability to defend themselves," Mr. Schlesinger's letter said.

Sen. Proxmire argued that it was a gross exaggeration to say that South Vietnam is going down the drain, that substantial parts of the U.S. weapons aid are lost in corruption, that combined Russian and Chinese arms aid to North Vietnam total only \$280 million, according to the Defense Intelligence Agency, and that total U.S. aid to all Southeast Asia is actually eight times that of the Soviet Union and China.

He said the Pentagon always cries doom when attempts at cuts are made. Other backers of the cut said a high level of aid only encourages South Vietnam to continue fighting and to take an intransigent position in peace negotiations.

A bid to trim the total budget to \$81 billion was proposed by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., but lost by 50 to 37. Sen. Eagleton cited severe inflation, "waste and mismanagement due to several years of overspending," and said a further reduction could be achieved from cuts in force levels, in civilian personnel and in certain weapons.

Second-Class Power

But Sen. McClellan said, "I submit that the \$5 billion cut which we have already made is not modest, is not insignificant" and that further cuts might "make America a second-class power."

In an exchange of comments with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-

Wash., who is one of the Senate's accepted experts on strategic forces, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., pointed out that about \$75 million in the bill for research on intercontinental missiles is not designed to give the United States first-strike capacity.

Sen. Brooke, citing statements of Mr. Schlesinger, emphasized that the money is only for research and development, not for deployment of missiles with "nuclear-killing capacity." Sen. Jackson responded that he recognized this. He said factors militating in favor of deployment would be a Soviet buildup to a level where it directly threatened U.S. missiles or failure of new strategic arms talks.

## Park's Attacker Said to Lay Plot To North Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The man who attempted to kill President Chung Hee Park has said he was told the assassination plot was ordered by North Korean President Kim Il Sung, investigators said today.

A statement said Moon Se Kwang, 22, met with an unidentified North Korean aboard a North Korean ship in the Japanese port of Osaka and was instructed to kill Mr. Park on Aug. 15. Mrs. Park was killed in the shooting.

The investigators said that Moon told them he was instructed that the only way to carry out a Communist revolution in South Korea was to create confusion and to assassinate Mr. Park.

Nearly 3,000 students and war veterans demonstrated today for the fourth straight day to denounce Japan's "pro North Korean" attitude.

## Heathrow Given Boost in Security After U.S. Report

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Troops returned today to London's Heathrow Airport for the fourth time this year after a Washington report criticized security there. The troops stayed for four hours.

A spokesman for the British Airports Authority said that the return of the troops was "a continuation of the army exercise which started earlier this year."

Columbists Jack Anderson and Les Whitte said in the Washington Post today that the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration had criticized eight major foreign airports, including Heathrow, because of inadequate security measures. The FAA was quoted as saying: "The English are very bullheaded and have refused to institute proper security measures."

Other airports reportedly criticized were Rome, Beirut, New Delhi, Bangkok, Brussels, Copenhagen and Buenos Aires.

## flew home Pan Am.



Michael Goldberg, Chappaqua, New York

prefer to fly an American airline—patriotic pride, I suppose. The food on our 747 was better than most foreign airlines—we had a choice of 3 meals."

witch!

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## Ford Meets Black Caucus

(Continued from Page 1)

Rangel said that the caucus did not ask, and the President did not promise, anything as specific as a black cabinet member.

Among the specific requests the caucus left with President Ford were:

- A \$10-billion public employment program specifically targeted for areas of higher than average unemployment. Black neighborhoods, on the average, have unemployment rates two to five times higher than white neighborhoods in cities.

- More federal money for day care and family planning programs.
- Changes in the general revenue sharing formula so that poor urban areas get a larger share.
- Nearly doubling the \$11 billion for urban mass transit contained in a bill just passed by the House.

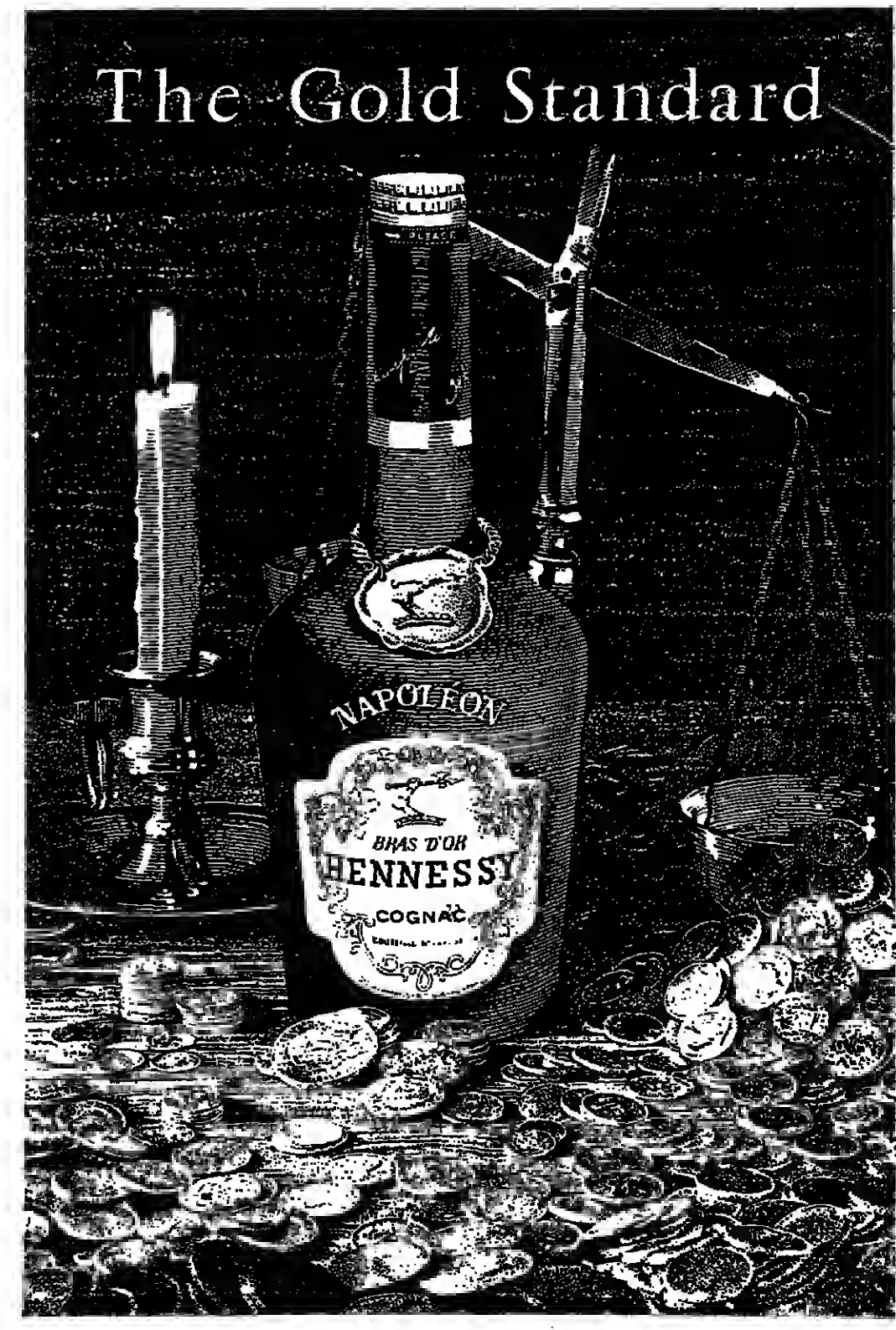
- A \$15-billion to \$25-billion cut in the defense budget. More money for housing programs.
- A revitalized Office of Economic Opportunity.

World Population Count  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 22 (AP).—The UN today estimated world population in mid-1973 at 3.860 billion.

Saxbe's View

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Attorney General William Saxbe said yesterday that it is doubtful that American military deserters and draft evaders will be asked to join the armed forces of the Peace Corps as a condition for amnesty.

Mr. Saxbe said it is possible that the Ford administration could choose to require only a request for repatriation as a condition for amnesty.



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## The More the Merrier?

In Cyprus and the Middle East acute arguments, following a considerable amount of killing, are under way about what particular group of people shall live on what particular tract of land. In Indochina the killing still goes on—to determine how the people there shall be governed. Meanwhile, in Bucharest the representatives of many nations are gathered to discuss the more basic problem of whether there are, or soon shall be, too many people of all political beliefs and on all the land available to them in the world. To that discussion, the two major Communist powers, China and the Soviet Union, have thus far contributed nothing but highly dubious dogma.

With more than a billion human beings under their banners, these two vast states claim that it is not numbers that are important, but under what system they exist. And they both claim that population control is, at best, a capitalist fallacy; at worst a capitalist plot against lands whose chief productive accomplishment is mouths to feed, rather than means of feeding those mouths.

That both Moscow and Peking have set up and encouraged "family planning" programs and have thereby reduced the population growth rates of the states they govern to 1 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively would seem to indicate that neither the Soviet Union nor China is quite so unconcerned about the number of hungry mouths in their own territories as they are about those in other parts of the world. But they seem to feel it is obligatory to assert that Marxism is more significant than contraception—which, as a practical matter, is beside the point. The two, as both of these countries have proved, are not mutually exclusive.

But China makes another point. Catering to that portion of the underdeveloped world which does not have Marxism, contraception, or the means of producing adequate standards of living, the Chinese delegate to the Bucharest world population conference claimed that "The large population of the Third World is an important condition for the fight against imperialism and hegemonism." (Meaning by those last Aesopian words the United States and the Soviet Union.)

This is dangerous nonsense. It recalls the kind of population race that went on in Europe before World War I, when each French baby was considered a potential military make-weight against a baby born across the Rhine, and which contributed to the slaughter of millions of make-weights all around the globe. There are parallels in Argentina's population rivalry with Brazil; in Israel's efforts to increase the number of its people, by immigration. The notion of hordes of the underdeveloped spreading like locusts across surrounding lands once engaged the fears of many in the West. Now it seems far more probable that those hordes, should their numbers reach flash point, would be compelled to emulate the lemmings, rather than the locust, or simply starve to death at home.

The Chinese population theories are brutal. In a time when the world's resources are under increasing strain, regardless of how efficiently and equitably they may be utilized, they should be rejected flatly—and by none more curiously than by that Third World they seek to influence, and which would be (and is) the principal victim of their baneful effects.

## 'Amnesty' Is Not the Issue

Perhaps the first thing for all of us to do about the so-called amnesty issue, now that President Ford has had the courage to raise it before a veterans convention in the first days of his presidency, is to recognize that amnesty is not the issue. According to Webster's, amnesty generally means "forgetfulness; oblivion; an overlooking." As it might be specifically applied to draft evaders and deserters, it means "an act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense." And that, we would point out, is not what the President proposed. Nor is it what most people are talking about—except for the spokesmen for some of the self-exiled war protesters themselves—when they speak of "amnesty."

We should begin by counting ourselves among the contributors to confusion in this respect: in this newspaper as well as in others a need for compression leads to the use of catchwords that get seriously in the way of constructive debate on sensitive and complicated issues, and the reporting of the President's remarks about "amnesty" to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars the other day is a classic case in point.

To read about this event, or to hear of it on radio or television, you would have thought that Mr. Ford had actually advocated amnesty for draft evaders and that the idea had stunned the delegates and stirred up quite a storm. The last part is certainly true. James Van Zandt, formerly a congressman from Pennsylvania and a past commander of the VFW, is quoted as saying that the President's suggestion was met with a "definite chill." I hope he got the message from those assembled in regard to amnesty and continues to keep in mind that in the VFW we utterly oppose it. This organization will not yield on the question of amnesty. And the national commander

of the American Legion, Robert Eaton, rose up to challenge the President's right to "pass a law to give somebody forgiveness for something he did when he violated the law. That's the court's problem."

Now that's exactly what we mean about the mind-blocking power of catchwords. Mr. Ford did not propose "amnesty." He did not talk of passing laws granting "forgiveness." On the contrary, he said, "I reject amnesty," just as President Nixon had rejected it in the past with the argument that "we cannot provide forgiveness for them." But President Ford did something else: he dared to venture out into the dangerous middle ground between "granting oblivion, or a general pardon," on one hand, and, on the other, a harsh refusal to do anything about the problem of the Vietnam exiles other than to confront them with the full force of the law. Ruling out "revenge," the President spoke of "leniency" and "mercy," and offered those draft evaders and deserters who might be interested in coming home an opportunity "to work their way back." He said it wasn't a simple matter, that there were different kinds of cases, and that he was asking his advisers to come up with a plan for dealing with these differences in the degree of the offenses committed in a way which "will make any future penalties fit the seriousness of the individual mistake."

That is not amnesty. It is a proposal for flexible and compassionate application of the law in the urgent interest of trying to "bind up the nation's wounds." It is an opening of a door to thousands of young Americans who have suffered in their own way and of their own choosing from the Vietnam war. One of the things we like most about the early days of the Ford administration is its general tendency to try to open doors.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Bicentennial Candidate

President Ford undoubtedly has big plans for his new Vice-President, but making him a front-runner for the 1976 presidential nomination is clearly not one of them. Even before the Senate starts action on Nelson Rockefeller's confirmation, Mr. Ford's press secretary has let it be known that the President has abandoned his old view that he would not want to run for a full term two years hence.

That Mr. Ford "probably will run" will not bowl anyone over with surprise, but it is

another mark of his candor that he did not subject the country to a long stretch of dissimulation, with the inevitable question coming up at every news conference and the President ritualistically insisting that he was much too busy with affairs of state even to think about his personal future. The Ford declaration lets all other aspirants for a White House leasehold, Republican or Democratic, know right away that the newly installed tenant hopes to make out well enough to be staying on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Turkey's Cyprus Problems

Everything points to the grave problems confronting Turkey in the wake of the *fait accompli* it has created in Cyprus. To achieve a lasting peace, it must now find a solution regarded as just by Greeks and Turks alike in Cyprus—or at least as equitable enough to be acceptable. This can only happen when the Greeks have agreed to come back

to the conference table and when Turkey finds the generosity to allocate the Greek Cypriots a share of the island sufficient to support them in prosperity and keep them from brooding constantly over plans for revenge. This problem will be further complicated by the difficulty of persuading the Turkish military to give up any of the ground they have conquered.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

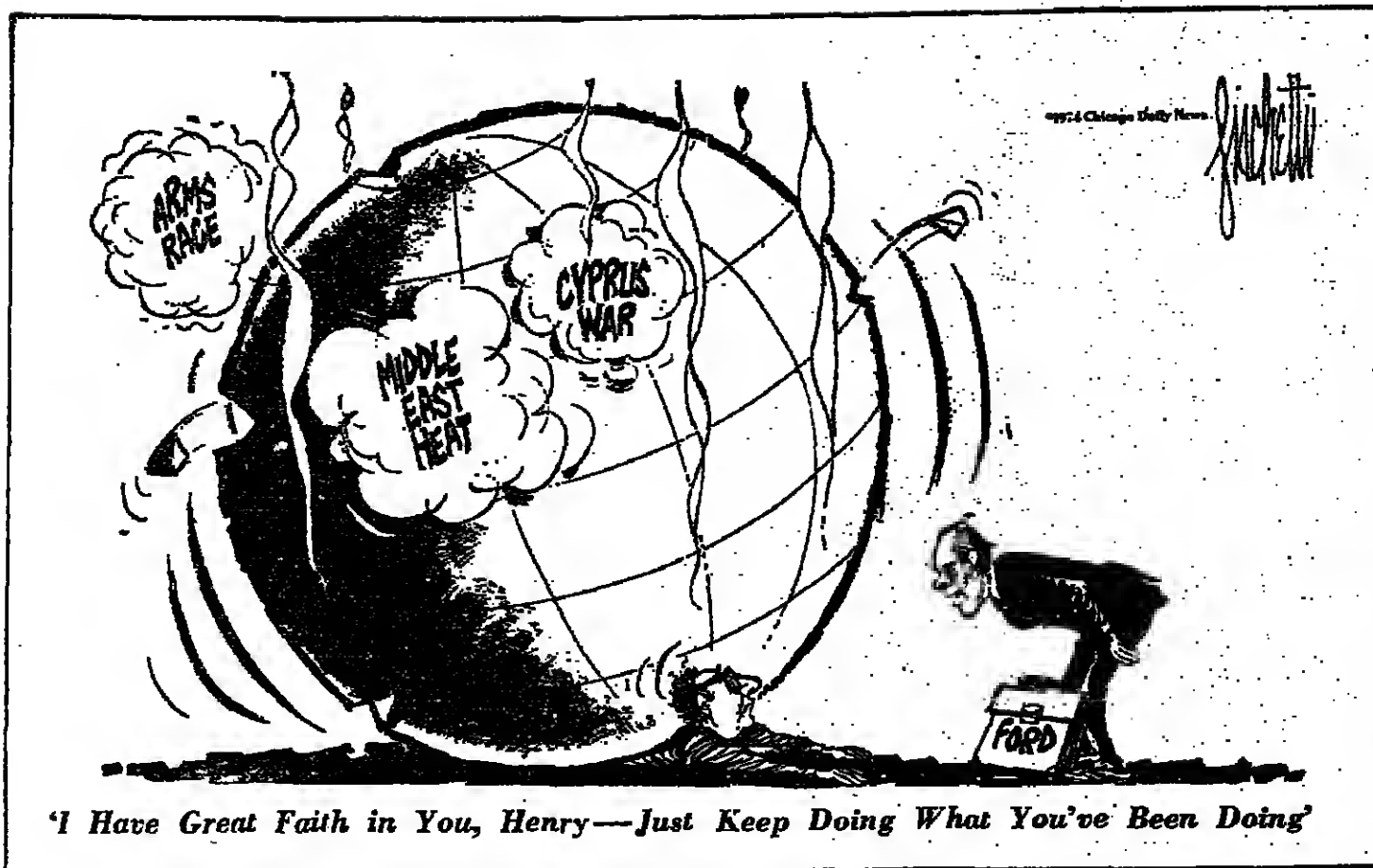
August 23, 1899

PARIS—A dispatch from London states that Major Ross, who went to Africa to study the cause of malaria in certain parts, has found the disease in a special kind of mosquito, which frequents marshy swamps and injects poisonous germs into the human body. This discovery, it is fully confirmed, is of enormous importance, as affecting the conditions of colonizing certain parts of Africa.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1924

REYKJAVIK—Though Lis. Smith and Nelson, the American world fliers, arrived safely at Frederiksdal, Greenland, yesterday, Lt. Locatelli, the Italian who is attempting a world flight and who accompanied the Americans from Iceland, is missing. Great fear is expressed for his safety. Admiral Marsden, commander of the American ship *Richmond*, has ordered a search to be made.



## U.S. Foreign Policy: A Fresh Approach Urged

By Ronald Steel

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.—President Ford tells us that he will remain true to the foreign policy of Richard M. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger. The media applauds and Congress sighs with relief. This is one area, perhaps the only one, where continuity is hailed as a good thing.

So it would seem, at any rate, that the Nixon-Kissinger team restored the broken dialogue with Peking, hammered out a military disengagement in the Middle East, negotiated an accord for waging the Vietnam war with local proxies instead of GIs, and established a new cominess with Moscow. For this it has won, and deserved, high points.

Mr. Kissinger, having emerged slightly tarnished, but intact, from the Watergate debacle, is the superstar of the new administration. It is not surprising that President Ford has affirmed his confidence in his predecessor's secretary of state. Having never shown any particular interest in foreign affairs, and eager to assuage as many anxieties as possible, Mr. Ford will be almost irresistibly tempted to leave that side of the ledger to Henry.

It is an understandable temptation, but it should be avoided. The problem is not Mr. Kissinger's abilities but the message he has used and the values that underlie them. Like the President he so lately served, Mr. Kissinger is indifferent to ideology, obsessed with secrecy, and mesmerized by the game of power politics.

This has led him into a number of curious adventures in realpolitik, most lately revealed in the Cyprus war. Unwilling to antagonize the military junta in Athens, and detesting President Makarios, he refused to condemn the gangster regime under Nikos Georgiadis Sampson. When democracy was restored in Greece, he winked at the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, preferring part of the island "safely" under Ankara's control to an un dependable neutralist government. Defended as "realism," this policy of expediency has involved terrible suffering in Cyprus and has weakened Greece's fragile democratic government.

Support for the brutal Pakistani repression of the Bengalis; financial and military aid to the dictators in South Korea, South Vietnam, and, until recently, Greece; indifference to the repression of minorities and dissidents in the Soviet Union—all of this has been carried on in the name of a higher realism, as

though a nation's values could be detached from the foreign policy it pursues. The notion that the end justifies the means was, after all, the essence of Watergate.

Mr. Ford is President today because the stench of that mentality became too great. In trying to leave behind Watergate's corruption, we will have learned little if we dismiss from foreign affairs the moral values that have been receiving such heady reaffirmation these last days. Foreign policy is not merely a method of manipulation. Nor is it the waging of war by other means. It is the expression of a nation's values.

Domestic problems are urgent, but foreign affairs cannot be put on the back burner. Nor can they be left to Henry to orchestrate as he sees fit. His successes, while impressive, are nonetheless tenuous.

The link with China depends on Peking's quarrel with Moscow. The détente with the Kremlin, while desirable, so far involves mostly American money for Russian promises. And in Vietnam, of course, the war goes on.

President Ford has an opportunity to take a fresh look at a foreign policy apparatus that has been shrouded in secrecy, to seek other views on issues raised or left unresolved.

### Japanese Ties

Relations with Japan, compounded by neglect and even contempt, are at a critical point. The time for a less domineering role toward Western Europe, and for the withdrawal of American troops, is long overdue. The specter of famine and the intensifying misery of much of the Third World are pressing closer

to home. Overhauling all is the persistent commitment to a policy of global intervention, that has never been seriously re-examined since the onset of the cold war.

Perhaps Mr. Kissinger, who has shown little interest in these matters, has a secret bundle of answers. But his skill has always been as a negotiator—not as an innovator. With Mr. Nixon gone, his game of realpolitik, with its emphasis on expediency and flashy deals, may prove to be neither very realistic nor long-lived. Mr. Ford would be mistaken if he assumed that the present foreign policy consensus will hold up and that everything will be all right if he just leaves it to Henry.

Ronald Steel is author of several books on foreign policy. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## Rockefeller's Ups and Downs

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—On Dec. 16, 1940, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told President Roosevelt that Nelson A. Rockefeller's idea of a co-ordinator is a man who can keep all the balls in the air without losing his own.

At the age of 34, Rockefeller was in the State Department as co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, whence he moved on to the post of assistant secretary of state for Latin American Affairs, managing in the process to antagonize such disparate figures as Adlai E. Stevenson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Nevertheless, the dexterity described by Wallace saw Rockefeller through his troubles then, and has finally carried him to the vice-presidency, although he has spent a fortune trying to inch just one step farther.

### Upside Down

Truly, the world of American politics has been turned upside down of late. At any time following the retirement of President Eisenhower in 1960, a Republican ticket of Rockefeller and Ford would have been entirely plausible. But Ford and Rockefeller?

As Richard H. Rovere noted in a celebrated article called "The American Establishment" in the *American Scholar* in the fall of 1961, the way the American sys-

tem usually works is for elected presidents to be from the Establishment and for the vice-president to be from outside the Establishment.

Thus, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy were distinctly Establishment. The vice-president, however, has been characteristically non-establishment, as in the cases of John Nance Garner, Henry Wallace, Harry S. Truman, Richard M. Nixon, Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert H. Humphrey, Spiro T. Agnew and Gerald R. Ford.

### Different

But now in this topsy-turvy era the non-establishmentarian Ford is in the White House, with the pillar of the Establishment as his vice-president-designate. Indeed, the vice-presidency has never been occupied by the representative of such a world-famous family.

If anyone you meet answers, "Yes" to the question, "Do you really know Nelson Rockefeller?" grab your wallet and run. The fellow's a fraud. Scott Fitzgerald taught us long ago that people like Nelson Rockefeller are different from you and me. Beyond his openness and bonhomie lies a reserve that few can penetrate. "He learned early to be a Rockefeller," a friend said.

When Averell Harriman, no

pauper, arrived in Boston one day on a campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, James Michael Curley or some such sage insisted that he mingle more with the plebeians, and took him to a union hall for a "get-together." "Honest Ave," as we used to call him, was going along fine, saying how much he liked Boston and so forth, until he finally upset the applecart by asking, "How many of you fellows are from Harvard?"

In somewhat the same way, Rockefeller was always faintly absurd as a national candidate. On the other hand, there was nothing absurd about his vote-getting in New York State, where he was the only man in history to win four four-year terms as governor.

Rockefeller has always seemed far more sure of himself as an administrator than as a candidate. At the crucial moment in seeking the presidency, he lacked the killer instinct of the Kennedys. He was forever blowing his chances for the Republican nomination by indecision, by retreating when he should have advanced. To many of us who used to troop after him through the snows of the New Hampshire primary and elsewhere on the hustings, this always seemed sad, because clearly he had the potential to be a good president.

### Enlightened

His friends still see something of Teddy Roosevelt in his brand of Republicanism. He is a middle-of-the-roader with progressive instincts. Most fair-minded people would surely credit him with a sense of social justice; despite the fact that he drew a good deal of liberal criticism for his inaction in the Attica Prison riot a couple of years ago. Remembering that none of us is doing too well solving today's problems, Rockefeller's record taken on the whole, stamps him as an enlightened man.

God knows, his energy and usefulness are unbelievable. The funniest story going around Washington now is that in the election six years hence when Ford, presumably, will no longer be a candidate, Rockefeller too will be out of the picture because he will be 72. Nonsense. In 1980, who else but Nelson?

© Los Angeles Times.

celebrations of cruelty and death reveals a projected human destructiveness which, particularly in the age of My Lai, leaves one utterly appalled. The American authorities' relative leniency with these orgies and their apparent indifference towards the victims and spectators leaves one depressed and hopeless.

Modern psychology, make no mistake about it, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that in such situations the dogs serve merely as surrogates because the laws prevent human beings themselves from acting out such sadistic and homicidal desires.

Better enforcement of extant laws may stop these horrors, but that would make only an initial, elementary step. Until Americans can come to grips with, check, and therapeutically treat such present-day manifestations of murderous destructiveness, the more our essential national orientation will continue to slip away from life and ally itself with death.

PAUL MOOR.

Berlin.

### Paranoia

Murray Seeger's article, "Attempting to Fathom the Kremlin's Paranoia" (JET, Aug. 13), would be just as interesting if one were to substitute "United States" for Soviet Union, "America" for Russia, and "White House" for the Kremlin.

The paranoia is not, alas, confined to the Soviet Union. GREGORY BATTOCK. Monte Estoril, Portugal.

## Assessin The Posit Of Walla

By Joseph Kr

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.—Wallace is on the me. He sandwiched a trip Mexico between visits to us and Virginia last we along with three other nahists. I spent about 1 with him at an airport here in Albuquerque.

Wallace received us lyu bed, fully dressed. His w strong, and he looked w there was one awful sign assassination attempt—his absolutely unscuffed, has been used for walking.

I asked him how he f responded jokingly: "I ca so good and I can't see I can't walk. My heart i My kidney is in bad sha so is my bladder. I've prostate operation, and stitches give me trouble. hemorrhoids. Apart fr I'm in good physical sha

There followed a series c tions about inflation. said he favored cutting t get, especially foreign countries which didn't ap American support. He sai and price controls "w work." Interest rates we high, but he wasn't sure how to bring them down.

The questions turned t tides. Wallace took h d from the American indepe party which supported his party effort in 1968. "All about it," he said, "is a read in the papers." Asked the possibility he might i be a candidate for 1976, v said: "Everything's open running to not running."

He had kind things t about President Ford a Republicans: "I hope i Ford is successful. I hope i solve every domestic, and en problem there is."

As to the Democrats, w said that the 1972 electi have taught the party a l He said he wasn't in touc party leaders, but that h see some senators and gove and that they were sayi of the things he had been ing in 1973 and 1968.

### Same Themes

In a speech to a conventi state legislators earlier in day, Wallace had reiterated all the themes of earlier paigns, asserting in part that the Democratic party v be soundly defeated in 1976 less it reestablishes its "ordinary people," and rep the leadership of the Left. I asked Wallace w in fact he wasn't a back nu just repeating worn-out ments. "Didn't he think maybe the Democrats pai lary other Democrats in South, had left him behind He hissed: "Nobody left behind. I left them behin carried 66 out of 67 count the primary for governor Alabama. Running for a term. That's unprecedented. 1972, I took every count North Carolina, running ag Terry Sanford, the ex-gov in his own state."

Wallace then softened his affecting a show of pity. "S body's been confusing you, he said. He asked me to ci example of his being a number passed over by even

I said he was the only one active in politics who t about the threats from the Left. He paused a mon Then he said: "I'll give y reforming the party. Let tell you who's worried about New Left, George Meany."

At a breakfast next mor the purpose of the Wallace became evident. Ostensibly, breakfast was organized by national conference of Yc Democrats.

But most of the crowd we hands from the Wallace c paigns of 1968 and 1973. F mond Sitta, the Wallace l in the state, pointed out the selection of delegates to miniconvention of the Democ party in Kansas City would take place this week and n Wallace was on hand to r his followers, as only he co to an effort to win seats on state delegation. "Our peop Dr. Sitta said of the Wallace 'will win for one man, but for a party also."

In other words, Wallace's puts to the test two questi that haunt American polt Can he organize his support in a way that will mean end ing strength in the Democ party? Or is he just a o man band, whose big pers following is inevitably going be dissipated among other c didates as the years roll by?



A black and white advertisement for Tia Maria. The central focus is a bottle of Tia Maria, which has a dark body and a label with horizontal stripes and the brand name in a stylized script. To the right of the bottle is a detailed illustration of a windmill with multiple sails. The background is a light, textured surface. The entire advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border.







## Oil States Lend IMF 3.4 Billion

### Developing States First Borrowers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund announced today it has agreed to lend \$3.4 billion to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other oil-exporting countries to help them meet their obligations to the IMF and to other countries.

The IMF said that the agreement with the lender nations would provide the agency with \$3.4 billion in "soft" loans, meaning that the interest rate would be below the market rate.

The IMF said it would lend \$1.5 billion to Saudi Arabia, \$1 billion to Kuwait, and \$900 million to other oil-exporting countries.

The IMF said it would also lend \$1.5 billion to other developing countries, but that the loans would be made on a case-by-case basis.

The IMF said it would also lend \$1.5 billion to other developing countries, but that the loans would be made on a case-by-case basis.

## Jobless Rate in U.K. Rises Sharply to 3%

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—The jobless rate in the United Kingdom rose sharply to 3% this month, according to a report from the Department of Employment.

The report said that the number of people unemployed in the United Kingdom rose to 1.1 million in July, up from 1.0 million in June.

The report also said that the number of people in the armed forces rose to 250,000 in July, up from 240,000 in June.

The report said that the number of people in the civil service rose to 450,000 in July, up from 440,000 in June.

The report said that the number of people in the private sector rose to 1.0 million in July, up from 960,000 in June.

## S. Firm to Build Goslov A-Plant

SLGRADE, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—Westinghouse Electric Corp. today signed a contract to build a \$1.2-billion nuclear power plant in Goslov, Yugoslavia.

The plant is to be built on the banks of the Sava River, about 100 miles from Belgrade.

The plant is to have a capacity of 1,000 megawatts.

The plant is to be built by Westinghouse Electric Corp. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plant is to be built for the Yugoslav government.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### GM to Close Copenhagen Plant

General Motors will permanently close its assembly plant in Copenhagen in mid-October due to declining demand in Denmark and other European countries.

The plant makes Opel passenger cars and Vauxhall-Berlins trucks.

About 180 salaried workers and 600 hourly workers will lose their jobs.

The close-down was blamed on the adverse effects of the energy crisis and its economic effects in Denmark and other parts of Western Europe.

"The weakening of European economies and higher (oil) prices negatively influenced sales across the world," the GM announcement said. It added that a loss of Danish taxes on cars, which increased the price of an average car in Denmark by 25 per cent last May, had also hurt sales.

### Kuwait Seeks Control of Arabian Oil

The Kuwaiti government has demanded a 50 per cent share in Arabian Oil Co., a Japanese-Kuwaiti joint venture, which is developing oil fields in the Arabian Sea.

The Kuwaiti government said it would not accept a 10 per cent share in the company, which is owned by Arabian Oil Co. and the Japanese-based oil-drilling company, whose stocks are traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Saudi Arabia also has a 10 per cent share in the company.

The Kuwaiti government said it would not accept a 10 per cent share in the company, which is owned by Arabian Oil Co. and the Japanese-based oil-drilling company, whose stocks are traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

### German Motor Vehicle Output Off

West Germany's production of motor vehicles in July fell 12.8 per cent from June to 201,211 units, the automobile industry federation reports.

Exports fell 10.8 per cent to 128,424 units, July passenger car production totaled 166,429 units, down 12.7 per cent from June and down 10.5 per cent from a year ago, Dap-

ing the first seven months, passenger car production declined 20.2 per cent to 1.61 million units. Total motor vehicle output during the first seven months declined 18.6 per cent to 1.85 million units. Exports declined 11 per cent to 1.31 million units during the first seven months.

### CNA Unit Fails to Meet Loan Accord

CNA Financial Corp., the Chicago-based financial services holding company, says its home building subsidiary Larwin Group Inc. has failed to meet certain provisions of a \$145 million loan agreement with a group of banks and is technically in default on the borrowing.

The default took place because Larwin failed to meet required net worth conditions. As of June 30, net worth amounted to \$7.4 million compared with a minimum of \$11 million required by the agreement. Larwin has 30 days in which to correct the deficiency. If it is not corrected, then a \$20 million subordinated note issue due 1988 will become technically in default. The note issue is held by a group of unaffiliated lenders.

Failure to meet the net worth requirement stemmed from the subsidiary's largely previously reported losses incurred in the first six months this year, CNA says.

Neither the bank loan nor subordinated notes are guaranteed by CNA Financial, but CNA adds that it holds \$22 million of Larwin's subordinated debt while its insurance subsidiaries hold \$23 million of Larwin's subordinated debt.

CNA also reports that portfolio writedowns by Larwin's mortgage banking subsidiary, Rexford National Corp., have caused capital deficiencies in some of Rexford's outstanding loan agreements.

Rexford has \$78 million of bank debt of which capital deficiencies related to \$20 million of loans outstanding. CNA says Larwin is studying various programs which may result in disposing of significant assets and modifying the scope of certain of its activities which may result in additional losses.

### Not a Restrictive Move, Official Says

## House Votes to Study Foreign Investments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The House of Representatives today overwhelmingly approved a bill that would authorize the federal government to study all foreign investments in the United States.

The vote was 324 to 29.

According to congressional and administration officials, the measure, which is called the Foreign Investment Study Act, would help in eventually establishing some sort of cohesive, consistent national policy on investment from abroad.

There is now no such policy, although there are scattered restrictions on foreign investments in such sectors as defense industries, shipping, atomic energy, hydroelectric power and communications.

There is also no precise estimate as to what foreign investment exists here. For example, the Commerce Department says that direct investment totals about \$15 billion and portfolio investment totals \$90 billion—a conservative estimate, department officials say, but the best available on the basis of current data-gathering methods.

But some academic surveys have put direct foreign investment at nearly \$40 billion.

The new bill specifically authorizes the Treasury and Commerce Departments to conduct a 30-month study of foreign investments here. In fact, both have already embarked on the project.

The Commerce Department is studying direct foreign investment and the Treasury is studying

ing foreign investment in portfolios and securities.

Officials at the Council on International Economic Policy of the White House emphasized that the study was in response to a "well recognized need" for additional data on foreign investments in this country and their effect on the U.S. economy.

Not a Restrictive Move

"In no way does the study represent a move toward more restrictive policies," a high administration official, who preferred to remain anonymous, said.

The study would also do the following:

- Examine the effects of foreign investment on domestic business competition.
- Look at the effects of such

investment on the U.S. balance of trade and the general international and economic position.

• Compare existing U.S. laws and regulations concerning foreign investments with practices in other countries.

• Evaluate the system of information, disclosure and reporting requirements and procedures of foreign investments.

• Assess the "nature, scope and magnitude" and the reasons for foreign portfolio investments in this country, as well as evaluate the concentration of such investments here.

The study would also make a comparison of foreign portfolio activities in the United States with portfolio activities of U.S. investors abroad. The current book value of U.S. investments abroad is \$100 billion.

## Bayer Profits Up 33%, Sales Ahead by 31%

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—Bayer consolidated profits rose 33.7 per cent to 353 million deutsche marks in the first half of 1974, compared with 264 million DM in the year-ago period, the company said today.

Turnover rose 31 per cent to 8.3 billion DM, compared with 6.3 billion DM a year ago.

Net profits for the parent company alone gained 23.1 per cent in the half to 210 million DM and net turnover was up 22.9 per cent at 5.1 billion DM.

The chemical company's dependence on exports continued to grow in the first and second quarters this year, the interim report shows.

While parent company turnover rose almost 29 per cent in the first half, sales abroad gained 40.6 per cent to 3.1 billion DM, compared to a 22.9 per cent rise to 2.1 billion DM in domestic turnover.

Bayer said direct exports from Germany were the major factor behind the increase in first-half consolidated turnover.

Contributing to the rise in turnover has been the increase in selling prices brought on by increased raw material and energy costs, Bayer said that in general it has been able to pass on higher costs to customers, but it gave no indication of what portion of turnover increase was accounted for by price increases.

Bayer said parent company investments this year will probably total around 100 million DM, up from 65 million DM in 1973.

## U.S. Revises Key Data for 2d Quarter

### Inflation Was Worse But GNP Fell Less

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—As corporate profits continued their steady climb in the second quarter, the U.S. economy slumped slightly less than reported earlier but inflation was even worse than originally estimated.

The Commerce Department's latest batch of data on the second quarter issued today contained this mixed bag of news:

- Corporate profits rose 7 per cent from the first period and 23 per cent from a year earlier, though much of the gain represented increases in the value of inventories due to surging prices.
- The gross national product declined only at a 0.8 per cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate, narrower than the 1.2 per cent rate estimated last month, and when strictly domestic economic activity is measured, the economy expanded slightly.
- The inflation rate, however, was at a 9.5 per cent annual pace, worse than the 8.5 per cent rate estimated a month ago, though less than the 12.3 per cent rate recorded in the first quarter.

Corporate profits after taxes rose 66 billion in the second quarter to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$91.1 billion. The 7 per cent increase from the first quarter, however, was well below the 16 per cent rise recorded in the first period over the final 1973 quarter.

When inventory profits are removed, profits from current production showed a gain of 4.5 per cent from the first quarter to an adjusted annual rate of \$112.6 billion. That was considerably larger than the 1.3 per cent rise in current-production profits in the prior quarter. Oil companies, steel producers and auto makers showed the largest profit gains.

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## Dow Dips Below 700, but Recovers

### Buying Picks Up At That Level

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—After declining sharply in the first half of the session, prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied for a time, but retreated again toward the close and finished moderately lower today.

Analysts said technical factors, including bargain hunting and short covering, powered the buying.

## U.S. Still Eyes Export Curb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Restrictions on U.S. exports of corn and feed grains remains a "last resort" remedy for the anticipated tight supply situation for the U.S. grain crops later this year, government officials report.

The question of export controls has not been resolved and lingering farm administration officials will meet again at the White House next week to consider it.

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The question of export controls has not been resolved and lingering farm administration officials will meet again at the White House next week to consider it.

At an unannounced meeting last week, cabinet members including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Treasury Secretary William Simon, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, trade negotiator William Eberle and presidential counselor Kenneth Rush, reviewed the problem.

The consensus in that session, according to one participant, was "let's continue to monitor the situation and wait a bit before reaching any decisions on export controls."

Meanwhile, a top Agriculture Department official said today that Japan has scaled back intended purchases of U.S. livestock feed grains at least 10 per cent for the coming year.

Assistant Secretary Clayton Yeutter said Japan initially planned to buy about 10 million metric tons of corn and sorghum grain, up slightly from 9.8 million tons purchased in the 1973 crop year. But now, he said, the indication is Japan will take only nine million tons or less.

Other officials indicated they are searching for ways to encourage West European countries to slow their orders for corn and feed grains to help avert the export restrictions that no one here really wants.

## Company Reports

Commonwealth Edison	May Department Stores
Second Quarter 1974	Second Quarter 1974
Revenue (millions) 793.9	Revenue (millions) 3,308.8
Profits (millions) 66.23	Profits (millions) 142.23
Per Share 1.32	Per Share 0.95
First Half	First Half
Revenue (millions) 1,349.5	Revenue (millions) 6,102.7
Profits (millions) 138.2	Profits (millions) 279.36
Per Share 2.75	Per Share 1.73
Firestone Tire & Rubber	Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Third Quarter 1974	Third Quarter 1974
Revenue (millions) 939.1	Revenue (millions) 3,308.8
Profits (millions) 80.5	Profits (millions) 142.23
Per Share 1.06	Per Share 0.95
First Half	First Half
Revenue (millions) 2,575.5	Revenue (millions) 6,102.7
Profits (millions) 156.57	Profits (millions) 279.36
Per Share 2.40	Per Share 1.73

They added that the rally attempt came at about the 700 level, where many technical analysts and forecasters had predicted a rebound in that area. They also said the rebound was possibly touched off by West Germany's denial of rumors that a major bank was in financial trouble. The rumors were cited as an early market depressant.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.94 to 704.63, another four-year low. It was off more than 12 points in early trading and down about 1 1/2 points at its best level of the session.

Polaroid, one of the most active issues, recovered 1 1/2 to 30 after a loss of four yesterday.

Sears, Roebuck was a sharp decliner, losing 3 at 37 3/4 after reporting that July quarter net fell to 85 cents a share from \$1.03 a year earlier.

American Stock Exchange prices closed sharply lower with the index off 1.20 to 72.49.

Sierra Pacific, delayed in opening, lost 1 to 16. The company said it will "vigorously" defend a \$30-million suit seeking to block its proposed reorganization.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 1.23 to 63.61.


In Chicago, soybeans, soybean meal, corn and oats futures pushed gains to the limit allowed for one session.

Soybean oil futures, again under active profit-taking, closed the limit of 100 points lower. Wheat futures gained about four cents.

The demand for corn and soybean futures was fairly active. In New York, sugar and coffee futures contracts closed up the daily permissible limit, while cocoa was more than 15 cents higher. Copper prices finished with little net change, while silver moved higher.

Publishers End Talks

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Simon & Schuster and Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, two leading book publishers, jointly said today they have terminated merger talks because of the "depressing influence of the present financial markets."



# KINGDOM OF DENMARK

## U.S. \$ 300,000,000

### SEVEN YEAR LOAN

Managed by

CREDIT LYONNAIS
BANCO DI ROMA S.P.A.
COMMERZBANK A.G.

BANK OF MONTREAL

In conjunction with

PRIVATBANKEN
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
KØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK

R. HENRIQUES JR.

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CREDIT LYONNAIS
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COMMERZBANK

Finance Company, Ltd.

BANK OF MONTREAL

BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (EUROPE)

LYOIS BANK LIMITED

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

BANQUE COMMERCIALE FOUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE ETIEREUR

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE FOUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA

DAIWA EUROPE N.V.

HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.

THE MITSUI TRUST AND BANKING CO. LTD.

SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK

SOCIETE LYONNAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL, LYON

THE HOKKAIDO TAKUSHOKU BANK, LTD.

THE SUMITOMO TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

U.B.A.E. - UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES S.A. LUXEMBOURG/FRANKFURT

WÜRTTEMBERISCHE LANDESKOMMUNALBANK-GIROZENTRALE-STUTTGART

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK N.A.

THE TAIYO KOBE BANK, LTD.

THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK

THE TOKAI BANK, LIMITED

BANQUE FRANCO-ROULMANE, PARIS

BANQUE MORIN PONS

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

FINTER BANK ZÜRICH, ZÜRICH

BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF SEATTLE

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

THE SAITAMA BANK, LTD

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA, CAYMAN ISLANDS

Agent  
**CREDIT LYONNAIS**



1974	Stocks and	Bds	Net	1974	Stocks and	Bds	Net	1974	Stocks and	Bds	Net	1974	Stocks and	Bds	Net
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## INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

BRACHE & CO. INCORPORATED  
 Amsterdam: Kalverstraat, 70, T. 2425-25  
 Rotterdam: Korte Nieuwestraat, 10, T. 2425-25  
 London: 10, Abchurch Lane, EC4N 3DF, T. 01-404-4424  
 New York: 10, Abchurch Lane, EC4N 3DF, T. 01-404-4424  
 Paris: 10, Abchurch Lane, EC4N 3DF, T. 01-404-4424  
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 Zurich: 10, Abchurch Lane, EC4N 3DF, T. 01-404-4424

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 22, 1974

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2

## W-X-Y-Z

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2

## INTERNATIONAL PRECONSULTATION

The State of Morocco is launching a pre-consultation for a choice of companies which will be invited to offer tenders for the realization of an oil refinery complex consisting essentially of:

- Crude unit. 3,500,000 T.
- Platforming with pretreatment. 700,000 T.
- Kerosene hydrotreating. 300,000 T.
- Gas plant with LPG and Oil sweetening units.
- Utility facilities.
- Storage.

Interested companies are invited to send references to the Direction Générale de la Société SAMIR, Boite Postale No. 89, MOHAMMEDIA (Morocco), before the end of August, 1974.

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1 month	10 1/2	1 month	10 1/2
3 months	10 1/2	3 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2	6 months	10 1/2
12 months	10 1/2	12 months	10 1/2

## FCE Quotations

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2

## P-Q

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2

## R-S

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2
Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2	Am. Int'l. Sec.	10 1/2

هكذا عن الأصل



هكذا من الأصل

**“...investing only in  
prime locations  
reaps its real reward.”**



-By Will Wang

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14										16		
17										19		
20					21				22			
			23						24			
25	26	27	28				29	30				
31					32	33				34	35	36
37					38				39			
40				41					42			
		43	44					45				
46	47				48	49	50					
51					52					53	54	55
57					58				59			
60					61				62			
63					64				65			

	U	F			G	F
ALGAEVE.....	27	22	Yahr	MADRID.....	26	77
AMSTERDAM.....	30	68	Stunty	MILAN.....	25	62
ANKARA.....	11	63	Clear	MOSCOW.....	24	62
ANTWERP.....	29	68	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	20	66
BEIRUT.....	23	84	Clear	NEW YORK.....	24	78
BELGRADE.....	20	68	Clear	OSLO.....	28	66
BOMBAY.....	28	82	Overcast	PARIS.....	23	71
BUDAPEST.....	22	82	Sunny	PRAGUE.....	23	71
CAIRO.....	24	78	Fair	ROME.....	25	62
CASABLANCA.....	28	82	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	21	61
COPENHAGEN.....	10	61	Fair	TOKYO.....	26	67
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	13	64	Cloudy	TELE AVIA.....	38	53
DALLAS.....	11	61	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	28	74
FOXBOROUGH.....	16	61	Cloudy	VENICE.....	22	64
FLORENCE.....	22	72	Clear	VIENNA.....	22	72
GENEVA.....	25	72	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	22	72
HILSINKI.....	16	61	Variable	WASHINGTON.....	22	72
INDIANAPOLIS.....	28	77	Clear	ZAGREB.....	22	72
LOS ANGELES.....	24	77	Clear			
LONDON.....	24	73	Sunny			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 2700 G.M.T. others at 1200 G.M.T.)

[illegible]

1



Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

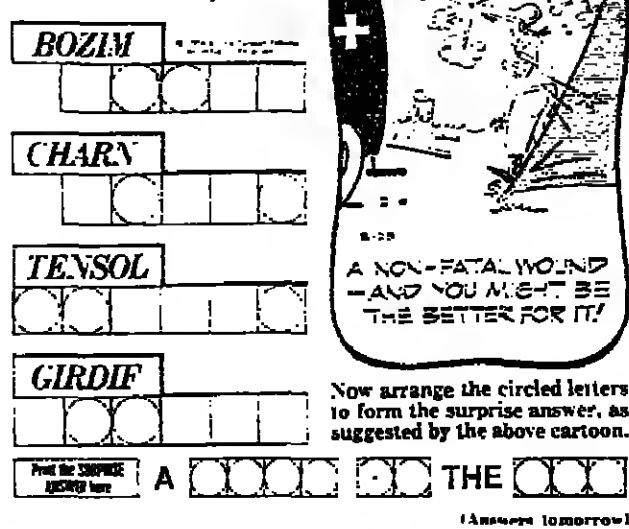
Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

—By Alan Tresscott

... winners, starting with the A-K of spades and then playing diamonds. The third round of diamonds was ruffed in the dummy, and the two remaining

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's  
 1. Jamieson: DMBUE WELSH DEVOUR MUSCLE  
 2. Answer: In the eye of a drinking

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\*I GAVE YA MORE SUGAR...  
NOW WHAT'S THE MATTER?\*

هكذا من الأصل



# East German Girls Establish 4 More Swimming Records

ENNA, Aug. 22 (AP)—East German girls today kept up their winning attack on world records in the European swimming championship when they set four more records in less than an hour.

The quartet of East Germaners today was: Kornelia Ender, 14, who set a record in the 100-meter butterfly; Kornelia Ender, 14, who set a record in the 100-meter butterfly; Kornelia Ender, 14, who set a record in the 100-meter butterfly; Kornelia Ender, 14, who set a record in the 100-meter butterfly.

In the 100-meter butterfly, Kornelia Ender, 14, set a world record of 1:13.58, set by Cathie Orr of the United States in 1972. It was rated one of the toughest records to crack. Vogel stormed home in 1:12.91.

The final of the 100-meter butterfly, Kornelia Ender, 14, set a world record of 1:13.58, set by Cathie Orr of the United States in 1972. It was rated one of the toughest records to crack. Vogel stormed home in 1:12.91.

(The 400 and 800 freestyles.) Our boys were a little disappointing." He added: "But look at Frank Fritzsche in the final of the 400-meter freestyle. He's 18 and the youngest man in the team. Last year his best time was 4 minutes 39 seconds. Tonight he was seventh in 4:07.62."

The men's 400-meter freestyle was one of the closer races of the night. Four swimmers were constantly challenging for the medal places. Andrei Krylov of the Soviet Union set the early pace, chased by colleague Aleksandr Samsonov, the eventual winner, and Britain's Brian Brinkley, with European record-holder Bengt Gingsjöe of Sweden staying close.



IN STYLE—Dutch girl Enith Brigitha clocks the best time in heat but loses final to E. German Kornelia Ender.

# Australian Yacht Routs France in Cup Trials

EWING, R.I., Aug. 22 (UPI)—Australia's new aluminum-hulled 12-meter yacht Southern Cross sailed away from the 1970 age wooden-hulled France to win by 7 minutes 32 seconds in the first race of the best-of-five Cup trials for the 1974 America's Cup.

The Cup, owned by French pen on Baron Marcel Bich, held straight to Australia's Grelat in the 1970 trials, and had ended to do much better this time since it brought back an experienced crew and had a 14-class skipper in Jeanie Le Guillon.

Hardy, also a 1970 veteran, got Southern Cross across the starting line well ahead of France, although both boats were more than a minute behind the starting gun.

Southern Cross pulled away to a 2:38 lead at the end of the upwind first leg, stretched that to 4:32 at the end of the downwind second leg, and continued to draw away for the remainder of the 24.3-mile course of six legs, three upwind and three downwind.

It was to the credit of Bob Bavier and Ted Hood, commanding Southern Cross, that they maneuvered to the right places as the four-knot breeze moved erratically from east to south through 60 degrees. They kept their 66-foot sloop moving.

But it was the kind of day—August doldrums in Rhode Island Sound—not likely to be duplicated when the cup defense comes up next month and the winds strengthen. On a value scale of one to five, the New York Yacht Club's selection committee could hardly give this race, the third between the two in these final trials, a three.

# Major League Standings

five straight times to the 7-year-old Intrepid, was marred in part because of the wind shifts and the slow going—four and a half hours to sail 19.8 miles. The victory margin was 1 minute 21 seconds.

It was to the credit of Bob Savier and Ted Hood, commanding Courageous, that they maneuvered to the right places as the four-knot breeze moved erratically from east to south through 60 degrees. They kept their 66-foot loof moving.

But it was the kind of day—

August doldrums in Rhode Island Sound—not likely to be duplicated when the cup defense

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	50	44	.531	—
Cleveland	48	46	.512	2 1/2
Baltimore	46	48	.486	6 1/2
New York	45	49	.479	7 1/2
Milwaukee	46	48	.484	7 1/2
Detroit	45	49	.479	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	49	45	.522	—
Kansas City	48	47	.505	1 1/2
St. Louis	47	48	.495	2 1/2
Chicago	46	49	.479	4 1/2
Minnesota	45	49	.479	4 1/2
California	44	50	.461	21

Wednesday's Results

New York 4, Minnesota 1.  
 Boston 4, Chicago 6.  
 Cleveland 7, Kansas City 6.  
 Texas 5, Baltimore 1.  
 Milwaukee 3, Oakland 3.  
 California 2, Detroit 6.

Thursday's Games

Kansas City at Cleveland, n.  
 Texas at Baltimore, n.

# WFL Team Bemoans 'Political' Loss

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI)—No Emery scored his third down of the game from a 100-yard line with 1:30 left in the night to lift the Southern Florida Sun to a 31-28 victory the Philadelphia Bell in a 14th Football League contest.

A Sun marched 80 yards in plays for the winning score, were aided by two 15-yard plays which Philadelphia's Ron Walker called "a disaster."

Birmingham past the Sharks, 15-14, before 71,140 at Jacksonville. Grant Guthrie had field goals of 31 and 51 yards to give the Sharks a 6-0 lead before Matthews' 37-yard pass to Alfred Jenkins for a Birmingham TD. Tommy Dorrance ran five yards for a Jacksonville score and Reggie Oliver threw to Keith Kreppke for the action point before Haraway's decisive TD.

John Huarte threw for four touchdowns in the first half and then took the rest of the night off as the Southern set a WFL game-winning record, beating the Jacksonville Jaguars, 23-13, in Memphis. Ed Marshall and J.J. Jennings each scored two touchdowns for Memphis and the Southern defense ran back two interceptions for touchdowns.

# Polish Soccer Has Rebellion

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Several of Poland's top soccer players are refusing to play for their league clubs because of a temporary ban on transfers, the sports newspaper Przegląd Sportowy reported today. The newspaper said the "rebellion" involved World Cup players Wladyslaw Zmuda, a defender with Gwardia Warszawa, and Zbigniew Gut, of Odra.

Also named was 28-year-old superstar Robert Gadocha, who had already announced that because of advancing age and deteriorating health he no longer would like to transfer to a club in the West. But soccer authorities here have stopped all transfer of players between Polish league clubs until the beginning of next year.

# Schmidt's Bat Cuts Phillies' Deficit

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Mike Schmidt slammed his 31st and 32nd homers and drove home three runs, boosting his season's total to 88, in leading the Philadelphia Phillies to a 10-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds last night.

Jim Lonborg gained the victory, his 14th against 11 defeats, as the Phillies pulled to within a game and a half of the St. Louis Cardinals in the National League East. The loss dropped the Reds 3 1/2 behind the leading Los Angeles Dodgers.

At Baltimore, Jeff Burroughs smashed his 25th homer and Jim Bibby, with eighth-inning relief help, recorded his 18th victory to help Texas defeat the Orioles, 5-1. The homer increased Burroughs' league-leading runs-batted-in total to 102 and it was the 25th home this season off losing pitcher Ross Grimsley, 14-11.

At Anaheim, Calif., Kevin Kobel and Tom Murphy combined to stop the A's on three hits for a 5-1 Milwaukee victory. Kobel, 8-9, gave up a game-opening single to Jerry Campers and then faced the minimum number of batters until he walked Sal Bando with two out in the seventh inning. Reggie Jackson followed with his 25th home run.

# Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Leaders
Home Runs	Mike Schmidt, Phil. 88
Runs Batted In	Mike Schmidt, Phil. 102
Wins	Jim Lonborg, Cin. 14
Losses	Tom Seaver, Atl. 11
Strikeouts	Nolan Ryan, Atl. 102
ERA	Tom Seaver, Atl. 2.86

# Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Score
Los Angeles vs. Chicago	10-3
San Francisco vs. Oakland	4-1
Seattle vs. California	5-1
St. Louis vs. Cincinnati	10-3
Montreal vs. Pittsburgh	5-1

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